The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

SENATOR SWANSON'S PROTEST.

The protest of Senator Swanson against the action of the Democratic caucus in refusing to agree to the building of two new battleships for the navy is based upon sound reasoning. The whole theory of the maintenance of American power is founded upon having a navy of sufficient size to protect our interests. A large standing army has never been the desire of the people or an actual need for defense. But this very fact has emphasized the necessity for equipping a formidable navy. And no momentary spirit of petty economy should interfere with the keeping of our naval force in its proper rank among the world powers. It is the cheapest insurance against war. Yet, if the Democrats refuse to vote money for new ships, by December 31, 1915, the United States will have fallen behind Great Britain, Germany, Japan and France.

Unusual factors demand that the navy be kept up. The opening of the Panama Canal will mean that the United States is prepared to protect her interests there against foreign domination. An efficient fleet will be needed to assure our continued sovereignty in this sphere. The unrest in the Pacific Ocean implies maritime strength ample to guard our insular possessions, preserve control of these waters and assert American rights. And from the point of view of commerce, it is a matter of history that in all cases save that of Norway a prosperous mercantile marine follows a first-class navy.

The cry of economy comes with poor grace from a Congress that has added $70,000,000 to the pension bill and voted $26,000,000 for harbor and river improvements. This is the kind of economy that proves costly in the long run. Sooner or later these ships will have to be built, and the risk of war outweighs any temporary saving. The time lost cannot be replaced by any act of the House caucus.

This is not a question of spending money for senseless patriotism. It is a political necessity, and upon it depend our prestige and dignity as a nation. Senator Swanson is to be commended for his stand, and we trust that his protest will have force enough to make his Democratic colleagues agree to the laying down of two new ships this year.

RUSSIA'S LEANING TO ITALY.

In the matter of European discussion of the Turco-Italian war and the prospects of peace, the reported movement for a concert of the powers to bring the conflict to a close through mediation, and which was inaugurated by Russia, has been shunted to give place to Russia's alleged proposition to render Italy armed "assistance against Turkey. That Russia may have made such a proposition tentatively, in order to test the attitude of the other powers, and that she would make it an accomplished fact should the test prove satisfactory, is by no mean beyond the range of possibility.

Openly, at all events, Russia has from the beginning been more amiably disposed towards Italy's Tripolitan venture than any other European nation. How much of this amiability is due to genuine sympathy with Italy, and how much to Russian ambition and interest and zeal to vindicate the historic policy of Peter the Great by planting the cross over the crescent on St. Sophia, would not, however, appear far to seek.

The humiliation of the treaties of Paris and Berlin, the latter a revision of the treaty of San Stefano, to which Russia had been virtually forced at the muzzles of Admiral Seymour's guns, when Stamboul appeared practically within her grasp, still rankles in the Muscovite breast. Despite her many checks in her march towards the ancient Byzantine capital and the buffer independent Balkan states which have been erected between her and that goal, none the less Russia remains steadfast in her hope and purpose of materialization of Peter the Great's policy and dream.

Constantinople continues to be regarded by the masses of her people as a fixed star of Russian destiny. With them realization of the ambition is, all else apart, such an increase of power and prestige, little less than a religious obsession.

Since the treaty of Paris, which forced Russia's disarmament in the Black Sea, and the treaty of Berlin, which, while modifying that stipulation, cooped her up in those waters, much has happened to diminish the fear of England and France that Russian access to the Mediterranean through command of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles would menace their safety. Much has also happened, and there is much in the present conditions calculated, to encourage Russian belief that in the Turco-Italian struggle her opportunity may have ultimately come.

Italy's relations with Austria-Hungary as a member of the Dreibund could hardly fail to prove potent in keeping the dual monarchy neutral, especially considering that allotment to Russia by Italy of Constantinople, in compensation for armed aid, might also afford Austria-Hungary a coveted opportunity. It might, as will be readily understood, be seized upon to justify the last named in pressing further towards Salonica. And just here it is interesting to note that there has long been suspicion of an unwritten agreement between Vienna and St. Petersburg that when the predestined hour for partitioning Turkey arrived, Russia and Austria-Hungary would aim and cooperate for partition along the lines indicated. The dual monarchy, Russian protest which was silenced by Germany notwithstanding, has already taken the first step in the direction of such division through the arbitrary annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Last, but not least, on the occasion of the German Kaiser's visit to Venice and meeting with Victor Emmanuel, he openly expressed sympathy with Italy as against Turkey. These conditions, it is obvious, conspire to create a situation in which Russia may well be tempted and stimulated to sound the European chancelleries and which may be pregnant with developments affecting the map of the nearer East and the question of a new alignment of the powers.

To all appearances, the main obstacle in the way of consent to or negative acquiescence in Russia's giving force and effect to the reported proposition lies in the issue of the fate of the independent Balkan states.

CHARM AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

The success of Senator Taylor, who died yesterday, affords a striking commentary on the influence of personal charm and popularity in American public life. Senator Taylor was not a great man, but his good-fellowship and attractive nature lifted him to a prominent place in political life. He was a pleasant speaker, a musician, and an interesting man. And these gifts placed him in high office. The facts are not without a lesson for Richmond.

Already some twenty names have been proposed for the city's new Administrative Board. Some of these names have been proposed doubtless because the candidate had pledges of support from his friends. His personal charm and acquaintance with men have formed the basis of aspiration. But something more than this is needed as a qualification for public service. The sole test should be the fitness of the man to perform with best results to the city the duties of the office. No question of creed, party, kinship, friends, or personal attractiveness should be permitted to obscure this fact. It is not a matter of complimenting individuals, but of securing ability to do exacting work. If each of the twenty possibilities should be able to get the votes of 450 personal adherents, there would not be enough votes to go around. The need of a careful consideration of the qualifications other than personal good-fellowship of the candidates is apparent.

Richmond is in the position of trying a new method of municipal government. It is a matter of grave and serious import, full of splendid opportunities for progress, yet not unaccompanied by dangers. It is a business proposition, and calls for business-like procedure. The payment of $5,000 a year for the proper expenditure of $3,000,000 demands that the citizens seek with all earnestness to fill the positions, without regard to the qualities that make for pleasant personal intercourse.

PAINTPHOBIA.

A Chicago mother has asked the municipal court to grant an injunction to prevent her daughter from using so much paint and powder on her face. The judge told the girl that she must stop painting her face. She is only nineteen years old, and foolishly thought, like many others, that paint made her beautiful and attractive. It did not occur to her that sensible people see through the paint, and make up their minds as to the kind of girl behind it. Even young men dislike the girl who paints and powders. Instead of making a girl more charming, rouge detracts from her attractiveness. There seems, however, to be a strange madness among some women for paint and powder in profuse quantities. All too many girls when just reaching their teens begin to smear their faces with color, until they outpaint chorus soubrettes. Girls whose faces naturally are lovely and full of genuine color insist on dabbing in the paint jar and piling on the red stuff. The paint habit is a bad habit. It impairs a girl's charms, and makes her look old when she is really young.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Under the heading, April First, in "Puddin' Head Wilson's Calendar," we find the brief entry, "The day on which we realize what we are all the rest of the year." This is a startling statement. The editorial "We," as used here, is not comforting to any man, but it shows that Mark Twain's humor was the result of close observation and not untempered with misgiving as a result of what he saw. His opinion would be more disconcerting were it not backed up by two others of grave weight. One of these is the indirect evidence of a man who is universally admitted to have had an intimate knowledge of the human heart. Shakespeare was only trying to preserve human self-respect when he made a fairy, the immortal Puck, express the sentiment, "What fools these mortals be!" For doubtless the bard sympathized with the fairy's point of view. But the last witness is convincing. What man—or woman—has not had at least one moment of clear vision, when, looking up at the acquiescent heavens, he—or she—has said, in tones of undoubted sincerity and good faith, "What a fool I am"?

It is a chastening thought, this universal admission that man is a fool. Yet there is one consolation: nobody is selected for invidious comparison. The verdict is unanimous. The retort direct to this accusation is, in the simple vernacular of the street, "You're another." The realization of the truth is the beginning of wisdom and the birth of the brotherhood of man. He is a unit on two points. He has to work, and he makes mistakes. As a result, there are two international holidays, Labor Day and April Fools. An interesting side-light is thrown on their observance by the fact that they have no patrons. No religion, ancient or modern, has recognized them. No one is responsible for work or folly save man himself. And these holidays celebrate nothing but hard facts. Fool's Day, for instance, cannot find any other image but man himself, dressed in cap and bells and motley. Indeed, it is a rather sad and solemn occasion, only recognized externally by little children, who have not yet learned to conceal the facts. Men try to preserve their dignity even when they kick the hat with a brick in it.

The sting of the thought may be mitigated by contemplation of the lives of the great. In politics, Colonel Roosevelt has fooled President Taft and Senator La Follette, he is trying to fool the people, and the dawn of today must not be without some slight fear that he has been fooled himself. J. Pierpont Morgan recently bought for $3,000 a fake antique, and probably felt like 30 cents. Some people think that spring has come, and will certainly pay for their folly. The roll-call is as long as the human race. Yet perhaps there is a reason for setting Fool's Day on April First. Nature plays no tricks. And her steady pursuance of law may mean that, viewing her wisdom, men can forget their own fantastic folly.

AN ANCIENT PRECEDENT.

The momentary passion of the mob as a substitute for the sober and deliberate processes of justice has had a notable and shameful exemplification in the history of Massachusetts. "The story of that episode," says the Boston Herald, "is one upon which New England is never glad to dwell, but it nevertheless points a moral in these times when it is seriously proposed to regard truth as a matter of majorities and to have a count of noses, wherever they are found, take the place of the opinions of the trained specialists in the law."

When the witchcraft delusion of 1692 seized the province, the New Englanders would not wait for the workings of an established tribunal of the law. It was not fast enough for them. They feared, perhaps, that it would be "reactionary" or inclined to pay too much attention to principle and too little to popular passion. They cried out for a special court to speed the trial of the witches, and Governor Phipps weakly bowed before the clamorers and named seven judges to conduct the trials.

It was a popular court. It was dominated wholly by the popular will. None of the judges was a lawyer. Two were clergymen, two were physicians and three were merchants. The common law was thrown out, rules of evidence were ignored, and the judges and juries were unhindered by any "quibbles of the law." The feelings of the mob prevailed in the stead of statutes.

Washburn says in his "Judicial History of Massachusetts": "The trials were but a form of executing popular vengeance. Juries were intimidated by the frowns and persuasions of the court and by the outbreakings of the multitude that crowded the place of trial, to render verdicts against their own consciences and judgment." He cites the case of Rebecca Nurse. The jury found her not guilty, whereupon "the accusers raised a great outcry, and the judges were overcome by the clamor." The jury was sent back. It reversed its verdict. The woman was executed. Promptly and effectively did the popular will bring about the judicial decision it desired.

Witchcraft delusion has passed, but popular delusions almost as unreasonable and as blind arise. The courts are needed to protect the people against themselves, to keep them true to the better angels of their natures. The popular clamor which would subvert our judicial system now is not always safer and saner than it was in the seventeenth century.

A recently deciphered papyrus proves that Egyptian doctors knew all about appendicitis. Maybe that explains the pyramids. They wanted to conceal the results of their operations.

It takes a woman to talk about another woman. A Manteo correspondent of the James River Clarion has been talking to a very attractive young woman, who teaches school in Cumberland county. Asked whether she was a suffragist, she replied, "I prefer being a Virginia lady."

New York defends its vicious theatrical performances on the plea that out-of-town people come to the metropolis and demand such things. It is queer that so many of them fall when they are brought conveniently to the out-of-town people.

President Taft says the Colonel is a faddist running amuck. He means with a big stick, not with a rake.

The weather man had better be bribed in favor of the Easter bonnet.

The proper kind of intervention in Mexico would be a little spelling reform.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Some Household Infelicities.

"Honest, Mayme, couldn't we sell these biscuits for paper weights?"

"There you go again, wearin' my cuff links. What business have women got wearin' cuffs, anyhow? I have to tie mine together with twine half the time."

"Oh, you're the bright little husband, all right. We're the only family in this block that hasn't got an automobile."

"Yes, my envelope is 10 cents short this week—I know it. Come now, accuse me of leading a double life."

"Who in blue blazes took all of them quinine capsules? I can buy 'em by the gross and never find one when I want it."

"No, of course you ain't got a thing to wear. No woman ever had. I'd advise you to stay in the house if you haven't, for you are liable to be pinched."

Can't Please Them.

He grew so very portly that he was
ashamed to go and weigh,
It seemed to him as though he gained
at least fifteen pounds every day.
His friends protested that he was so
fat he really was a sight.
His waist line grew and grew until it
worried him both day and night.
He bought a longer belt each week and
deeply sighed for days of yore
When, of a panatella shape, he
weighed one hundred pounds, no
more.
He read an ad. one day which told
about a fine new-fangled cure
Which would relieve him of his flesh
in manner that was safe and
sure.
He bought some of the Anti-Fat and
took it on his daily rounds.
He took nine bottles, then he weighed
and found he'd gained forty
pounds.

"Ah, ha!" said he. "I'm wise at last! This stuff is not the dope for me."
He got a pamphlet, "Why be thin?" and read it over carefully.
He bought the stuff it told him to. 'Twas guaranteed to make him fat,
And straightway most religiously he took about nine quarts of that.
He'd guessed it right, for very soon he saw that he was getting thin.
He had to have his clothes cut down and have the waistline taken in.
His friends were worried once again and told him he was failing fast,
And that he should be big and fat, just like he had been in the past.
So far as his friends were concerned, he couldn't please 'em either way.

Rules for the Turko-Italian War.

It seems as though a great many persons are being hurt unnecessarily in that Turko-Italian War by standing around in the way and chasing over the battlefields picking daisies and holding family picnics during the progress of battles, and we have compiled the following rules, which will doubtless relieve the situation:

Women with baby cabs shall stay 100 feet away from both armies.

Automobile parties shall not spread their lunches between the opposing armies when they are advancing upon each other.

Cripples and persons with inflammatory rheumatism shall not be allowed to cross the battlefield while the battle is in progress.

Sightseeing parties and persons with cameras shall not approach within forty feet of any battle, for a battle is liable to spread out or change its base at any moment.

Rubbernecks shall not steal the buttons from the uniforms of the major-generals for souvenirs, particularly while the latter are in the heat of battle. These little things are very distracting.

Lieutenants shall not make love to pretty girls seated in automobiles on the sidelines, for the girls' escorts are liable to grow peevish and start something.

Soldiers desiring to shoot shall shoot in the air. It makes just as much noise, and there is no liability of puncturing a moving picture man or a popcorn vender.

Where the Man Would Be.

A person interested in suffrage for women was making a little talk a short time ago and in the course of her remarks said "Give woman the credit she deserves and where will man be?"

"If she gets all the credit she wants," spoke up a vulgar person in the rear of the hall, "he will be in the bankruptcy court or in the poorhouse."

Voice of the People

For Champ Clark.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Though the date of the convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President is less than three months off, it seems to the writer that there has been an unusual lack of discussion in the Virginia papers, editorially or by correspondents, of the fitness or availability of the different candidates for the nomination, and hence very little of crystallization of opinion in the minds of the public as to whom the Democrats should nominate. May I be pardoned, therefore, for giving this expression of my personal views in your columns?

It seems to me absolutely certain that Taft will be nominated by the Republicans. Whether or not he will be supported by the united Republican party is another question, and somewhat in doubt; but be that as it may, he will surely be the recognized nominee of the Republican party. The question, then, is who had the Democrats better nominate to oppose him, and in considering this we must consider not only the fitness of the man for the high office, but we are obliged to also consider his availability, whether or not, everything considered, he will be the strongest candidate with which to oppose Taft.

The leading candidates for the Democratic nomination, in the order which I shall consider them, are Harmon, Underwood, Wilson and Clark, and while a dark horse may win, it is very probable that the nomination will go to one of these men.

It seems to me that Harmon should not be considered as against Taft, for three principal reasons:

(1) His age is seriously against him.

(2) The uncompromising opposition of Mr. Bryan. I have no patience with the persistent efforts of Mr. Bryan to dictate the policy of the party which he has thrice led to defeat, but it cannot be denied that he still has a large influence, and at this juncture, when the Democratic party, as it seems to me, has the best chance to win that it has had in eighteen years, we ought not to jeopardize that chance by snapping our fingers in Mr. Bryan's face and dare him to do his worst. We ought for this one time at least to leave such tactics as that to our friends, the Republicans, who seem to be about to monopolize the privilege heretofore exercised by the Democrats of "doing the wrong thing at the right time."

(3) Harmon is recognized as ultra-conservative, and would not be acceptable to the radicals, or "progressives," of either party, and I verily believe that if Taft is nominated by the Republicans and Harmon by the Democrats that there would be a third ticket nominated by the coalition of the "progressives" of both parties and of the large independent vote, and while I do not for a moment believe that such third nominee would win, his nomination would make it absolutely uncertain which of the old party nominees would win.

The fitness of Underwood is unquestionable in my mind, but I very much doubt his availability at this time. I was in the same law class with him at the University of Virginia, and personally I would much prefer to see him nominated, and if I thought his nomination was wise at this time I would make any sort of sacrifice of time or effort that I could to secure such nomination. I think he possesses the qualifications of both statesman and politician that would make him the superior as President of any candidate mentioned in either party. But, notwithstanding my strong personal predilections for him, I cannot bring myself to believe that his nomination at this time would be wise.

(1) Because of the bitter personal hostility that has arisen between him and Mr. Bryan, and the reasons on this point, given above with reference to Harmon, apply all the more strongly to Underwood, because of the probably greater bitterness of Mr. Bryan's opposition to him.

(2) Because he is from the South. While it goes without saying that I would be delighted to see a Southern man as President, I do not believe that we ought to jeopardize this splendid opportunity by trying a Southern man for the first time since the war. Let us have one more Democratic administration, with Southern men largely in positions of responsibility, and thus show to the country that it is safe in Democratic and Southern hands, before we ask them to elect a Southern man to the presidency.

Wilson is probably the man of broadest culture and possibly of biggest brain of any of the candidates, and I think unquestionably is at this time well in the lead in the public mind of any of the others, but I do not believe that he would make the strongest candidate or President.

(1) He lacks experience in public life. Our best Presidents have in nearly every instance first had wide experience in the national public life. Wilson has been writer, educator, theorist, and a short experience as Governor of one of the not most important States hardly gives him the experience desirable.

(2) He has already aroused much bitter personal antagonism within the party.

(3) He seems to lack stability of opinion. While an educator, his views on many public questions were radically different from those which he seems to now hold, and while he may be sincere and free from demagoguery, certainly his rampant adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall fads and his radical advocacy of other new and untried theories, totally at variance with his former teachings, to say the least smacks mightily of the arts of the demagogue.

(4) While he is probably entirely acceptable to Mr. Bryan, and to the radical progressives in the Democratic and Republican parties, he will certainly not be acceptable to a very large conservative element among the Democrats and Independents, and would lose more from those sources than he would ever gain from the Republican "progressives."

What the Democrats want to do this time is to win, provided they can do it without sacrifice of principle and without stultifying themselves by nominating a weakling. I believe that Clark, above any mentioned, is the man to nominate to make this result most certain. My reasons are:

(1) His personal popularity. He is of a character and disposition that causes everybody who knows him to like him. That sort of a man must have much good in him. He has no personal enemies in the party.

(2) He has had long and wide public experience in national political life. That he is not a weakling is demonstrated by the fact that he is now holding the exalted position (second only to the presidency) that he does, and has the confidence and respect of all his colleagues in the House of Representatives. He is a close observer, and has seen administrations come and go, and if elected will profit by their mistakes.

(3) He will stand faithfully by the principles and platform of his party. He is a party man, not thinking himself bigger than his party, nor believing that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of the balance of the country. He will consider and take advice, and has sense enough to know the best men to go to for advice.

(4) While probably not the first choice of Mr. Bryan, it is practically certain that he would be acceptable to the Bryan element in the party. He is not as radical as the extreme "progressives" would like nor as conservative as the extreme reactionaries would like, but he is a middle of the road man, who will suit the great mass of voters and will at least be tolerated by the extremists at each end.

Nominate Clark, and I believe that he will be warmly supported by every element in the Democratic party and by many progressive Republicans and independents, and would more certainly be elected than any other man mentioned. And if elected, with him in the White House, surrounded by a Cabinet of wise Democrats, and with Underwood as Speaker of the House, we would have a safe, able and clean administration, and at its end the Democratic party would be cemented together and stronger than ever before in years, and when he retired we would elect Underwood to succeed him.

J. C. PARKER.

Franklin.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I note our women are forming societies for and against equal suffrage.

For my part I cannot see why one woman should object to another's voting unless they distrust themselves, and it has occurred to me these sisters could get a big audience if they would hold a joint debate on this subject, say at our City Auditorium.

A public debate of this kind would be making history in Virginia, and be really the first discussion of the question, for each side has been heretofore only lecturing.

I will wager a hairpin right now the antisuffragists cannot be drawn into this trap, and I'll wager another if they do meet our suffragists in joint debate they will get debated to a standstill.

Whenever you find people before the public eye holding different views and one side or the other shuns a public discussion, the common people get suspicious.

Undignified, eh!—not a particle more so than the public lectures now being given.

Unladylike, eh!—not a particle more than the way they are now going on.

If these ladies desire they might arrange to have a man speaker on each side to help them. M. D. H.

Where Was Virginia?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I believe that The Times-Dispatch would confer a real service upon the voters of the State of Virginia if it would editorially direct attention to the fact that when the vote was had in the Senate several days ago as to whether Senator Isaac Stephenson should retain his seat in that body both of Virginia's present representatives in the Senate failed to vote. So important was this vote that the absence of every Senator who was unpaired was explained on the floor, except the absence of the two Senators from Virginia? Where was Virginia?

It will be remembered that last summer, when Martin and Swanson were being vigorously opposed by two of our present representatives in Congress, they declared "they were too busy with their official duties" to make an active campaign. Have they not now been grossly neglectful of their official duties, even though they were unpressed with other business? Where was "the leader of the Democratic minority"? Certainly he should have led the fellow-members of his party in the fight for justice and right; but on the contrary, he was conspicuously absent. Virginia, in the past, has always stood for the highest ideals of public integrity and honesty; but now, when the election of a Senator—a Senator the facts of whose election has every appearance of evil—is in question, the noble voice of Virginia, as expressed through her highest representatives at the national Capitol, is silent. Again we ask: "Where was Virginia?" CIVITAS.

Abe Martin

After a plaintiff gits thro' with th' courts he's too ole t' spend his damages. Ever'buddy that eats soup seems t' ha lexin' t' make a train.

ROOSEVELT SPEECH AS DELIVERED AND AS QUOTED

By John T. McCutcheon.

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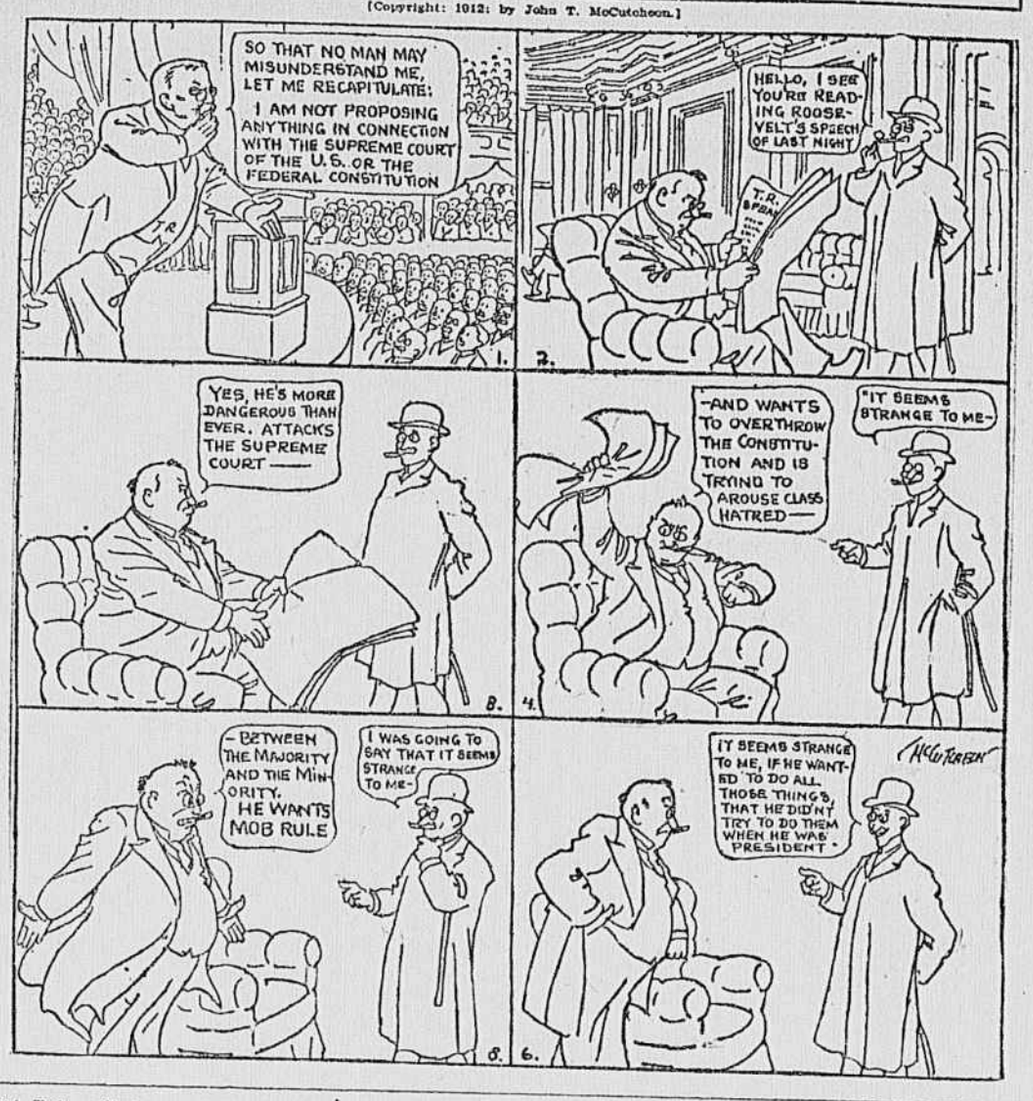

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Grammatical.

Please tell me if these sentences are correct. "All men should humble theirselves before God." "He himself told me." M. F. H.

The second form is good. The pronoun "himself" is intensive. The first sentence will do if the form "theirselves" is separated and written "their selves," when the sentence would be about the same as, "All boys must wash their hands." The reflexive form proper to the place would be "themselves." In this "them" would be direct object of "humble" and "selves" would be an intensive addition. In the older English there was no sort of objection to, "All men should humble them before God."

Agents, Etc.

May one person engage in business in Richmond, Va., as John Smith & Co., or as The Eagle Manufacturing Company?

Must he incorporate?

Can he make and sell by mail without license?

Must an agent have license to canvass from house to house?

Must a "traveling man" have license?

S. W. CRANSHALL.

Yes. No. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Allen Estate.

Under what section of the Virginia Code was the estate of the Carroll county, Allens attached and with what object? W. H. S.

The families of the persons killed have legal grounds to seek damages from the slayers. The property was attached to prevent such complication as would arise from attempts to convey it so that it might not be liable for such damages.

Trespass.

May B recover from A for damage done by A's chickens and turkeys?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The nearest magistrate will give B a warrant under which the amount of damage may be found in the magistrate's court and a judgment for it secured.

Tapioca.

Please tell me whether tapioca is a natural or a manufactured product, and if the former, where it grows. READER.

Tapioca is starchy grains produced from the manioc plant, a native of Brazil.

Chemical.

How may one secure analysis of samples of medicine in Virginia? How may I repair a gold leaf frame to a picture? INQUIRER.

Write Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va. You would better consult a practical repairer. By the time you buy or make up the sizing and get the foil to put on you will probably have paid as much as a good workman will charge to do the repairing for you.

Poems.

There is request for, "When the Spring Time Comes, Gentle Annie;" "Sister and I;" and "Kentucky Belle." Will sone one be good enough to send copy?

The correspondents who asked for them will have to send stamps.